

observance in the United States. On the first International FAS Awareness Day in 1999, Bonnie Buxton put forth this question to those who care for FAS and FAE children, "What if we made a noise? Would the rest of the world listen?" To Bonnie and all of the others who have made International FAS Awareness Day a reality, I want to say that the United States Senate is listening and proudly joins in your efforts to spread the word. Thanks to your good works, the world is listening.

SENATE RESOLUTION 221—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND THE IMPORTANCE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Mr. MIKULSKI, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. PRYOR, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions:

S. RES. 221

Whereas there are 105 historically Black colleges and universities in the United States;

Whereas historically Black colleges and universities are credited with making higher education financially attainable for individuals who otherwise may not have been able to afford postsecondary education;

Whereas historically Black colleges and universities have significant success rates;

Whereas historically Black colleges and universities provide a supportive social, cultural, and racial environment for people of color who are seeking a college education;

Whereas in the United States historically Black colleges and universities have educated 75 percent of all Blacks having Ph.D.s, 46 percent of all Black business executives, 50 percent of all Black engineers, and 80 percent of all Black Federal judges;

Whereas in the United States historically Black health professional schools have trained an estimated 40 percent of all Black dentists, 50 percent of all Black pharmacists, and 75 percent of all Black veterinarians;

Whereas in the United States historically Black colleges and universities have educated an estimated 50 percent of all Black attorneys and 75 percent of all Black military officers; and

Whereas historically Black colleges and universities have produced Members of the United States Congress, State legislators, writers, musicians, actors, engineers, journalists, teachers, scholars, judges, pilots, activists, business leaders, lawyers, and doctors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) fully supports the goals and ideals of National Historically Black Colleges and Universities;

(2) salutes and acknowledges historically Black colleges and universities and their presidents, faculties, staff, and trustees for their vigorous and persistent efforts in support of equal opportunity in higher education;

(3) commends the students who benefit from historically Black colleges and universities for their pursuit of academic excellence; and

(4) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the

United States and interested groups to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for historically Black colleges and universities in the United States.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I am proud today to join my colleague from Maryland and others in the Senate in submitting a Senate Resolution recognizing the accomplishments and importance of our Nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities. This resolution is a companion to a resolution my colleague from Maryland in the House of Representatives and Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus—Elijah Cummings—introduced earlier this year.

There was a time in our history when African Americans had few choices to further their education other than Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Legal and historical segregation closed the doors of many colleges and universities, leaving them few options. Fortunately, Historically Black Colleges and Universities filled the void magnificently. They may be small in number compared to other universities, but their impact is impressive. In the 1950s, Historically Black Colleges and Universities produced more than ninety percent of Black professionals. It is difficult to imagine where this country would be without the service and dedication of the professors, administrators and supporters of our Nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

For example, Thurgood Marshall, denied admission at a segregated University of Maryland School of Law, went on to obtain his law degree at Howard University. He later was appointed to the United States Supreme Court and was on the bench when the Court decided *Brown v. Board of Education*, the landmark decision that once and for all held that separate learning facilities for school children are unconstitutional. The University of Maryland—now a very different, a more just and diverse place, much like the United States—acknowledged the historical error of its ways and welcomes all students. In fact, it has named its law library after Justice Marshall. We may have missed the benefits of Justice Marshall's brilliant contributions to the legal profession had Howard University not been there to accept, nurture and superbly educate African American legal scholars of his era. It is impossible to calculate how many doctors, Members of Congress, attorneys and engineers might not have completed their educations if these institutions had not been there to serve them.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities continue to demonstrate their value as thousands of students who have the opportunity to attend any school choose to enroll in these unique institutions. Maryland is fortunate to have four of these institutions: Bowie State University, Coppin State University, Morgan State University, and the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore. According to the National Association

for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (NAFEO), 103 Historically Black Colleges and Universities enroll more than 370,000 students and graduate approximately one-third of all Black students each year. NAFEO notes that students who attend Historically Black Colleges and Universities graduate with greater frequency than African American students at predominantly white institutions and receive greater academic and social support.

As many universities face the challenges of State budget constraints, disappearing corporate donations, and reduced endowments, Historically Black Colleges and Universities are hit especially hard. Many of them make it their goal to educate low-income students, making their student bodies even more reliant on financial aid. As our Historically Black Colleges and Universities face struggles, the Federal Government, State governments, alumni and friends must make sure they continue to thrive. We must guarantee that future generations will continue to benefit from the academic and cultural richness Historically Black Colleges and Universities provide. Let this resolution symbolize Congress' commitment to continuing the mission of Historically Black Colleges and Universities and ensuring their future success.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 66—COMMENDING THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY FOR ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT AROUND THE WORLD ON THE OCCASION OF THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KYL, Mr. BAYH, Mr. HATCH, Mr. GRAHAM of Florida, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. HAGEL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 66

Whereas November 22, 2003, marks the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the National Endowment for Democracy (hereinafter the "Endowment"), a bipartisan non-governmental institution that promotes democracy around the world;

Whereas through the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4411 et seq.), signed into law by President Ronald Reagan on November 22, 1983, Congress has made possible the funding of the Endowment's worldwide grant programs;

Whereas 2003 also marks the 20th anniversary of the National Republican Institute for International Affairs (which was subsequently renamed the International Republican Institute (IRI)), the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), and the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), all of which joined the Free Trade Union Institute (which was subsequently renamed as the American Center for International Labor Solidarity) to form the four affiliated institutions of the Endowment;